

A new species of *Hyphoderma* (Basidiomycetes) from India

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Abstract – A new corticioid species *Hyphoderma parvispora* is described from Dalhousie hills (District Chamba) in Himachal Pradesh, India.

Key words – Banikhet, small spores

During a mycological excursion in Dalhousie hills (Himachal Pradesh, India), Dhingra and Singla made a collection on the underside of a decaying gymnospermous log. After detailed comparison of macroscopic and microscopic features with relevant literature (Dhingra 1989, Eriksson & Ryvarden 1975, Rattan 1977), it was found to be close to *Hyphoderma capitatum* J. Erikss. & Å. Strid. Characters in common were generative hyphae without clamps and clavate basidia, while cystidia in the new described species were subcylindrical to subfusiform compared with capitate cystidia in *H. capitatum*, and the basidiospores were distinctly smaller ($5.7\text{--}7.4 \times 5.1\text{--}6.2 \mu\text{m}$) compared to larger ones in the latter species ($8\text{--}11(13) \times 7\text{--}9 \mu\text{m}$). A sample of the basidiocarp was sent to Prof. Nils Hallenberg, University of Göteborg, Sweden, who supported the concept of a new species.

Hyphoderma parvispora Avneet P. Singh, Priyanka, Dhingra & Singla, sp. nov.

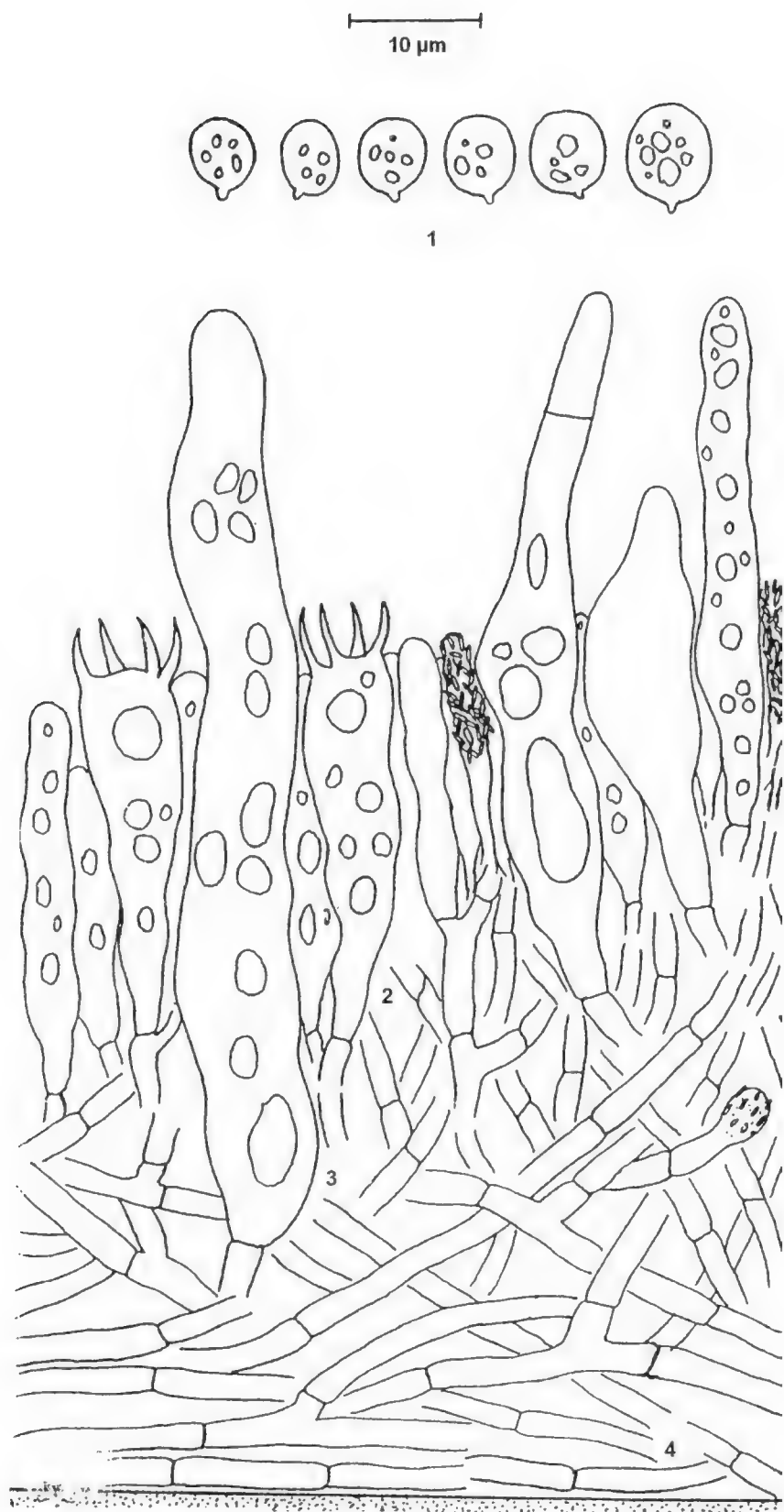
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FIGS 1–5

Basidiocarpum resupinatum, adnatum, effusum, ad 100 μm crassum; hymenium superficiei flavidum vel subflavidum, laevigatum vel tuberculatum, brunneo maculatum; systema hyphale monomiticum; hyphae ad 4 μm latae, fibulis destitutae, tenuitunicatae vel paulo crassitunicatae; cystidia 34–75 $\times$ 5.7–9.6 μm ; subcylindrica vel subfusiformia, oleosa; basidia 25–30.6 $\times$ 6.8–7.4 μm , clavata, 4-sterigmata, tenuitunicata vel paulo crassitunicata, fibulis destituta; basidiosporae 5.7–7.4 $\times$ 5.1–6.2 μm , subglobosae vel globosae, laeves, tenuitunicatae vel paulo crassitunicatae, acyanophilae vel dilute cyanophilae.

TYPE: India, Himachal Pradesh: Chamba, 2 km from Dalhousie in direction to Banikhet, on decayed gymnosperm wood, Nishi 1623 (PUN, **holotype**), September 19, 1989.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet refers to small basidiospores.



FIGS 1–4. Microscopic structures from basidiocarp of *Hyphoderma parvispora*:
1. basidiospores; 2. basidia; 3. cystidia; 4. generative hyphae.

Basidiocarps resupinate, effused, adnate, up to 100 µm thick in section; hymenial surface smooth to rough, creamish white to ochraceous; margins indeterminately thinning, paler concolorous. Hyphal system monomitic;

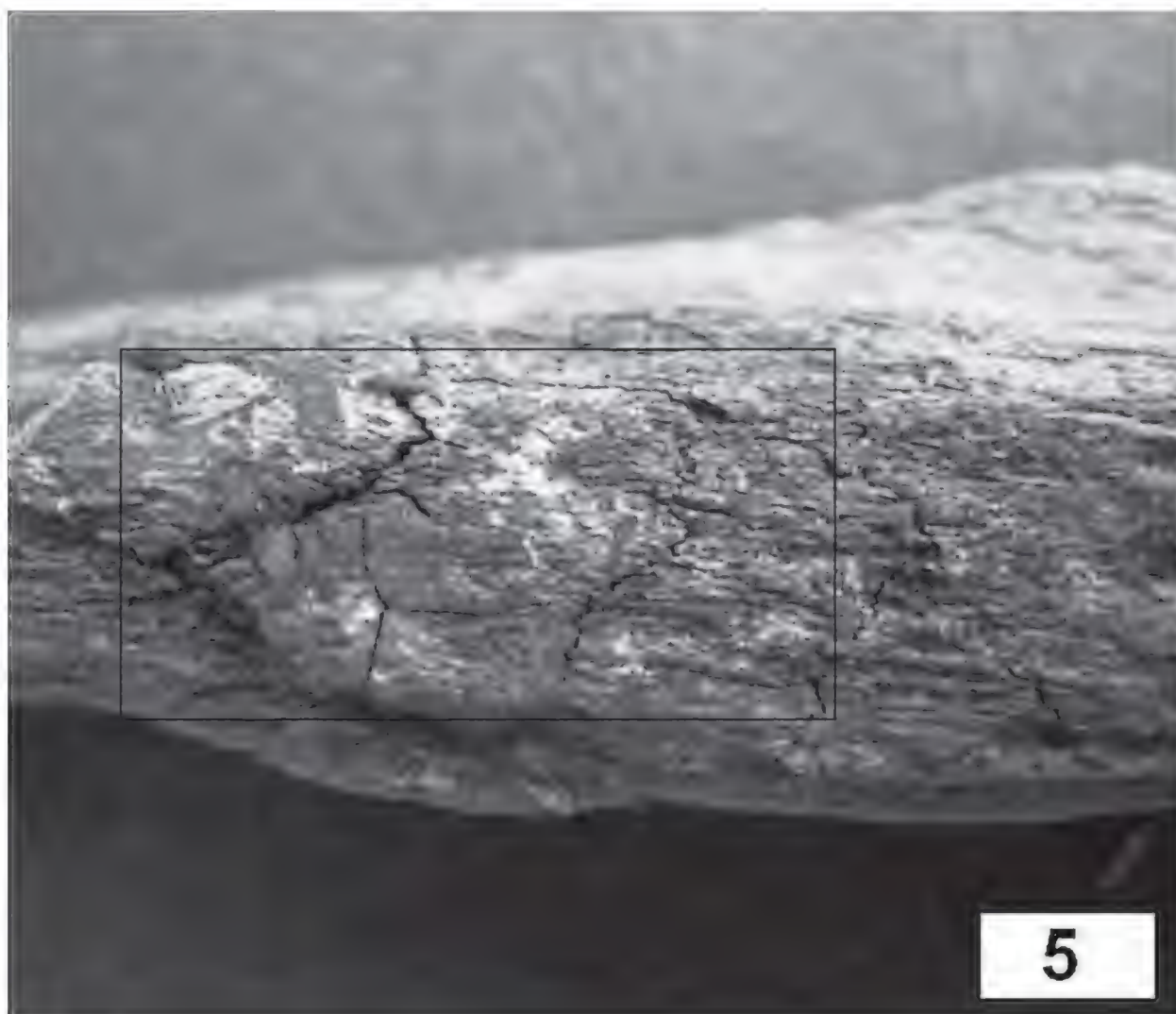


FIG. 5. *Hyphoderma parvispora* basidiocarp showing hymenial surface.

generative hyphae up to 4 μm wide, branched, septate, without clamps, thin- to somewhat thick-walled; basal hyphae running parallel to the substrate, somewhat broader than the vertical subhymenial hyphae. Cystidia 34–75 $\times$ 5.7–9.6 μm , subcylindrical to subfusiform, with oily contents, immersed or projecting up to 15 μm out of the hymenium. Basidia 25.0–30.6 $\times$ 6.8–7.4 μm , clavate, thin- to somewhat thick-walled, 4-sterigmate, without a basal clamp; sterigmata up to 5.1 μm long. Basidiospores 5.7–7.4 $\times$ 5.1–6.2 μm , subglobose to globose, smooth, thin- to somewhat thick-walled, non-amyloid, acyanophilous to weakly cyanophilous, with oily contents.

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